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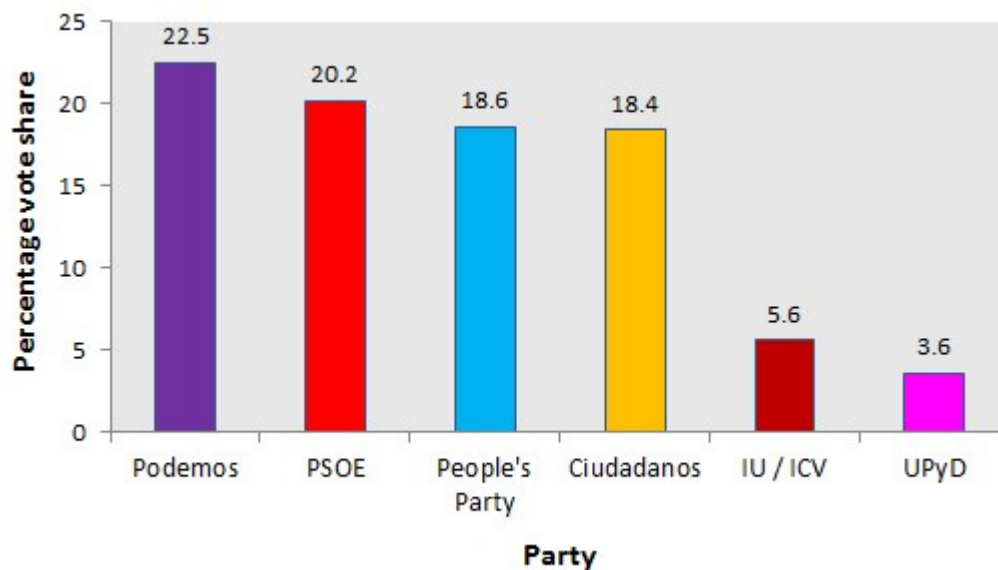
Is Spain heading for a four party system? Assessing the state of play ahead of a series of key Spanish elections



Spain will hold local and regional elections in the coming months, with a general election scheduled for later in the year. [Paul Kennedy](#) writes on the state of play in the Spanish party system ahead of the elections, where a surge in support for both the left-wing Podemos, and the centrist Ciudadanos, poses a threat to the country's two traditional mainstream parties, the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party and People's Party.

On the eve of the first of a series of key elections due to take place in Spain throughout 2015, the March *Metroscopia* poll carried out for *El País* indicates that no less than four parties are separated by just four per cent of the vote (as shown in the chart below). Regional elections in Andalusia on 22 March are followed two months later by local and regional elections throughout the country. September will witness regional elections in Catalonia, followed by the general election, due to be held before the end of the year.

Chart: Predicted vote share in 2015 Spanish general election



Note: Figures are from the March 2015 Metroscopia poll for El País. For more information on the parties/alliances see: [People's Party](#) (PP); [Spanish Socialist Workers' Party](#) (PSOE); [Podemos](#); [United Left](#) (IU); [Ciudadanos](#) (C's); [Union, Progress and Democracy](#) (UPyD).

The likelihood of the need for deals between the leading parties following the general election has provided additional justification for the relative newcomers on the Spanish political scene, [Podemos](#) ('We Can') and [Ciudadanos](#) (Citizens – C's) to delay clarification of their respective policy programmes. Whilst, on the left of the political spectrum, the [PSOE](#) and [United Left](#) (IU) appear to have most to fear from the rise of *Podemos*, the breakthrough of *Ciudadanos* (Citizens) as a significant player on the Spanish (as opposed to the Catalan) political scene has similarly disconcerted [Union, Progress and Democracy](#) (UPyD) and the governing [People's Party](#) (PP).

Ciudadanos's growing salience has been one of the most striking developments over recent months. Founded a decade ago in reaction to the rise in Catalan nationalism, the party increased its representation within the Catalan Parliament from three to nine seats at the most recent regional elections in 2012 and obtained two seats at the European elections held in May 2014. On the centre-right of the political spectrum, its economic programme, under the tutelage of LSE Economics Professor Luis Garicano, emphasises the need for further liberalisation, or what the party has dubbed as 'sensible change' (*cambio sensato*).

The issue of corruption has also figured highly in the party's discourse as it hopes to attract votes from former supporters of the People's Party government, whose political credibility has been undermined by numerous corruption allegations. In the above-mentioned opinion poll, *Ciudadanos's* Albert Rivera was the only leader of a major political party capable of obtaining a positive ranking (more approval ratings than disapprovals).

Whilst *Ciudadanos* has been at pains to stress its centrist credentials, *Podemos* has sought to tone down its leftist rhetoric. Most notably its leader, Pablo Iglesias, has identified his party with social democracy, apparently targeting the electoral space hitherto occupied by the PSOE. Ideological repositioning has not been *Podemos's* sole concern over recent months. With an important element of the party's appeal being based on criticism of the alleged corruption of the political class (*casta*), *Podemos* has every reason to ensure that it keeps its own house in order.

Of recent concern has been the revelation that Iglesias's lieutenant, Juan Carlos Monedero – like Iglesias a politics professor at Madrid's Complutense University – was paid 425,000 euros in 2013 via a private company he had set up that same year for work carried out in 2010 as a consultant to the governments of Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Nicaragua concerning the introduction of a single currency in the region. Opponents have claimed that the money was used to finance *Podemos* media items. Monedero submitted a related income tax payment of 204,000 euros in January 2015, a sum which included a 15 per cent penalty for late payment.

With respect to the Andalusian regional elections to be held on 22 March, a *Metroscopia* regional poll published a week before the election indicated a victory for the PSOE, albeit with the party gaining 3 per cent less of the vote than in the previous election held in 2012 (39.5 per cent). The People's Party, which obtained the highest percentage of the vote on that occasion (40.7 per cent), is forecast to see its vote decrease by 15 per cent. In third place is *Podemos* (14.7 per cent) followed by *Ciudadanos* (11 per cent) and United Left (8.5 per cent).

Whilst the Andalusian branch of the PSOE, led by Susana Díaz, has ruled out any post-election deals with the PP or *Podemos*, it remains to be seen whether the mutual recrimination which brought about an end to the PSOE's previous agreement with United Left prevents a reprise of the deal following polling day, or whether *Ciudadanos*, partly aided by its ideological ambiguity, offers the PSOE an alternative partner in government.

Should the PSOE under Díaz's leadership prove capable of re-establishing its dominance over all other parties, thereby underlining the region's status as a historic Socialist stronghold, there may well be calls from within the PSOE for Díaz to take over the party's national leadership, particularly if the current incumbent, Pedro Sánchez, who has enjoyed a mixed record to date, leads the PSOE to a less than satisfactory result at the general election at the end of the year.

A final point worth noting is the relative youth of the majority of Spain's major party leaders, which could prove a defining feature of the Spanish political scene in this key election year. Youngest of all is United Left's Alberto Garzón, who is 29, followed by *Ciudadanos*'s Albert Rivera, who is 35, a year younger than *Podemos*'s Pablo Iglesias. Whilst the PSOE's Pedro Sánchez is 43, three years older than Andalusian Socialist leader Susana Díaz, exceptions to the rule are provided by Union, Progress and Democracy's Rosa Díez, who is 62 and the prime minister himself, Mariano Rajoy, who was born in 1955.

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